

THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF THE SYMBOL

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the essence of the symbol, its features and its significance in public life are illustrated by examples, being one of the most important forms of figurative thinking, which are classified by thematic groups. The structure of traditional symbols is based on the creation of folklore and a system of symbolic images, which has been used in literature for centuries.

Key words: symbol, sign, globalization, idea, concept, portable value, metaphor, traditional symbols, common symbols.

1. INTRODUCTION

Symbols have always existed as one of the most important tools of human relations since ancient times. It has been proven that they served as the basis for the formation of mnemonics - the first record in the history of mankind. Symbols play an important role in expressing specific thoughts and feelings of a person. Currently, it is important to understand their content, to use them correctly in writing and speaking, in order to accurately express their content in translations. Especially in today's era of globalization, the need to dissolve, interpret, understand, explain the meaning of symbols, translate them from one language to another has become an urgent problem. One of the thinkers of the twentieth century E. Noteworthy are Fromm's comments on symbols: "The language of symbols should be taught in schools as if it were a foreign language."

2. MAIN BODY

The development of society leads to a certain change, development, improvement of symbols. They serve as a social-linguistic phenomenon, creating ease and convenience in the exchange and communication of people, clearly expressing their attitude to things. The development of symbols has a positive effect on the enrichment of vocabulary and the expression of a particular language. Symbols are linguistic and speech phenomena that reflect speech culture, linguistic richness and human behavior and serve to ensure the diversity and expressiveness of speech.

It is known that a sign is reflected in the mind of a person in the form of an expression or symbol. In reality, culture exists in the form of symbolic forms. The symbol has a unique meaning in science and art. In science such as logic, mathematics, linguistics and other sciences, this refers mainly to the concept of a sign, and in art to the figurative meaning of an image. The symbol differs from the allegory in some ways. The meaning of a symbol is inextricably linked with the structure of its image, and its content is infinitely ambiguous.

A symbol is the content of material things and realities, expressed in the form of symbols or images. Its essence is difficult to clearly define within the framework of logic. This is a semantic system designed for the intense activity of the perceiving subject. Symbolic activity is unique to human thinking. Language, myth, religion and science as a whole consist of symbolic forms with which a person regulates his environment. It is noteworthy that the meaning of the symbol exists in practice only in the context of human communication.

Symbols are widely used, they are widely used in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and spiritual life, as well as in science, art and art. However, the symbols differ in that they perform different functions in this area and direction. Accordingly, the symbols can be divided into the following thematic groups:

- a) symbols used in public life;
- b) political symbols;
- c) symbols used in economic life;
- g) symbols used in cultural, educational and spiritual life;
- d) symbols in the system of sciences;
- j) symbols used in art, including fiction.

Symbols in public life are mainly communicative, they are a means of interaction, a certain way of using symbols in the system of sciences, the interpretation of symbols in literature, the task of artistic and aesthetic interpretation of a situation. For example, in mathematics, the [+] sign is used to add one number to another, and in linguistics, the punctuation mark [!] is used to express the meaning of an exclamation mark. Among the symbols used in public life, the umbrella [伞] is an example. This sign gives an indication of rain.

The dictionary and scientific sources to one degree or another explain the symbolism, give its definitions. Most of the references describe symbols used in fiction, not symbols in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and spiritual life and science. Examples of designations in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan and the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language:

—Symbol (Arabic - dot) (in fiction) is a conditional way of artistic expression of reality; from the forms of artistic conditioning. In contrast to the symbolic metaphor, the content is associated with figurative construction and is notable for its ambiguity. The symbol has existed since ancient times in the folklore and literature of all peoples. Symbolic images form a certain system and in some cases represent a common content in the literature and art of most peoples [2.VI, 59].

—Symbol (Arabic - sign, gesture, sign; nickname, nickname). Conventional sign, sign denoting an idea, concept, event, etc. [3.III, 347].

In some places in the Uzbek language a verbal symbol is used instead of a phrase. This word is not found in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". Symbols in public life are mainly communicative, they are a means of interaction, a certain way of using symbols in the system of sciences, the interpretation of symbols in literature, the task of artistic and aesthetic interpretation of a situation. For example, in mathematics, the [+] sign is used to add one number to another, and in linguistics, the punctuation mark [!] is used to express the meaning of an exclamation mark. Among the symbols used in public life, the umbrella [伞] is an example. This sign gives an indication of rain.

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In some places in the Uzbek language a verbal symbol is used instead of a phrase. This word is not found in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan". In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word is defined as follows: imSymbol (Greek - sign, symbol; sign, emblem). Used literally. An artistic image that embodies any idea [3.III, 506].

The "Russian-Uzbek interpretation of the terms of literary criticism" by N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsakov does not contain a word, the word "symbol" is defined as follows: imSymbol (Greek - from the word conditional). This is a form of metaphor, conventionally used figurative phrase, picture, object. For example, the symbol of Uzbekistan is cotton. The Kabardino-Balkarian poet compares his country to a tulip in the mountains. Bulolayurtramzidirl [3, 279].

In English dictionaries, a symbol is defined as follows: a symbol is an object, shape, sign, or symbol used to represent something else. The flag is the symbol of the country. Something visible, which by association or convention is something invisible. The eagle is the symbol of the United States. The British crown is a symbol of the power of the British monarchy [1, 1492].

From this definition it is clear that symbolism is an explicit expression of reality in figurative, figurative language. Together with this, it becomes possible to clearly visualize abstract concepts.

Symbol 1.something that represents or denotes something else, usually by condition or association, for example, a material object used to represent something abstract 2. object, personality, idea, etc., used in literary work, film, etc. For a sentence, something else with which it is connected either explicitly or in a more subtle way. 3. Letter, number or sign used in mathematics, science, music, etc. to designate quantity, phenomenon, action, function [4, 1684].

It is clear from this description that a symbol is a conventional sign that expresses and represents an idea, concept, and event. It is clear that the explanations for symbols in dictionaries differ little from each other. The following conclusions can be drawn from these comments:

1. Symbol - a conventional sign expressing an idea, concept, event.
2. Symbol - an artistic image that unites ideas, concepts, events.
3. Symbol - a conventional way of artistic representation of reality, a form of figurative expression.
4. Symbol - has the property of ambiguity.
5. Symbol - is conventionally used in a figurative sense.
6. Symbol is a form of metaphor.

It seems that the most important symbolism is convention, imagery, ambiguity, ambiguity, especially metaphor. Knowing that the symbol has these and other features, the creators have tried to widely and appropriately use it in their works of art. There are symbols, deeply rooted in the minds and consciousness of people, which serve to create free images in works of art. The dove has long been present in works of art as a symbol of peace, the lion - courage, foxes - cunning, the wolf - greed. Such zoomorphic metaphors are seen as an important tool for enhancing the impact and artistic and aesthetic value of works of art. For creators, symbols

provide an endless opportunity to express relatively strong emotion, broad understanding and big event in a concise, clear, and impressive way. Accordingly, in folklore and classical literature, symbolic images are formed as a separate system.

As already mentioned symbols are the most widely used means of expressing speech and can be found in all forms of public speech. In particular, they are used in the texts of works of art to ensure the diversity of the language of the artwork. There is also a system of symbolic images that has been used for centuries in literary history; flower - beauty, mistress; nightingale - in love; yellow is a symbol of sadness, black is a symbol of mourning, and so on. In addition to traditional symbols, the creators use every event and every detail in nature (for example, cloud, spring, lightning, etc.) for a symbolic image [2, VI, 59]. Symbols in works of art can be analyzed and studied in a variety of ways, including synchronic and diachronic aspects. When studying symbols in a diachronic aspect, it is advisable to study them in the following two groups:

1. Traditional symbols.
2. Special characters.

Traditional symbols can be used as general symbols, individual symbols as separate symbols. Traditional symbols are a system of symbolic images that have been used for centuries. Examples of this are the symbols of the night - sadness, the apple - love, the child, the scarf - the family, used in folklore. Examples of special symbols are the symbolic images of Semurg and birds in the epic "Lison ut-tair" (1499), which constitute the essence, the entire system of philosophy of Alisher Navoi. The general picture of ideas in this work is such that through symbolic images in the image of Semurg and birds, a person implies an understanding of himself, being and people. In this work, Alisher Navoi symbolically expresses the fact that all good and bad deeds in this world, good and bad deeds, spiritual degradation, the crisis of society are associated with man, that is, the essence of man, the phenomenon of mankind.

Output. In general, the significance of symbols in public life, especially in fiction, in revealing all its beauty, charm and understanding of its inner meaning is enormous. Symbols arise from linguistic and non-linguistic factors. While linguistic tools play an important role in their formation based on the linguistic factor, national identities, customs and concepts are the basis for the formation of symbols as a non-linguistic factor. Symbols are one of the most important forms of figurative thinking and serve as the main tool in enhancing the artistic and aesthetic taste of a person.

3. CONCLUSION

From the point of view of linguopoetics, an artistic symbol is one of the ways to represent the individual style of a poet, since it has an inexhaustible meaning, limited by the conceptual sphere of the image. The poetic consciousness of the author actualizes some meanings of the word, for which the symbolic meaning is fixed, creatively processes it, supplementing it with new features, expressing at the same time the deep content and how he himself experiences what is communicated.

The symbol has increased expressive capabilities, which can be explained from the point of view of psychology. The symbol, implying a completely different content than the one to which it indicates, has a stronger effect on the reader's imagination, because what is hidden more expressively, deeply touches the feelings of a person, is better remembered.

The symbolic meaning possessed by the denotation of the reference space of the text is not associated with the direct meaning of the word by linguistic semantics. Its motivation is explained by the extra linguistic characteristics of the denotation, the knowledge of which provides an adequate understanding of the depicted to the recipient. Individual author's symbols define their own semantic language, the poet's own communicative system. Individual author's symbolism is a unit of the verbal-semantic code, the meaning of which is born from a combination of images and the generation of psychological associations that go beyond the interpretation of images nominally represented in the reference space of the text.

The interpretation of the individual author's symbols is limited by the author's intention, and although they are based on random single associations of the poet, their frequent use in semantic parallels or independently, reproducibility leads to the consolidation of symbolic meaning, reversibility of meanings and sometimes to a gradual penetration into everyday speech. Thus, a symbol "spied" in poetry, enriched with additional shades of meaning, can become a unit of figurative expression of a common language. The symbolic meaning cannot be explained by semantic transformations and has a specific mechanism of formation in the language, which is a factor that ensures the prospects of its study by specialists.

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